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through six editions since its publication in 1899 is sufficient evidence that it is appreciated by the medical students and general practitioners for whom it is primarily intended.

As was pointed out in the notice of the earlier edition, a section of special interest to psychologists is the Review of Recent Problems in Psychiatry by Professor Adolf Meyer (pp. 662-700), which deals particularly with the work of Kraepelin, Ziehen and Wernicke. But apart from this, the book is a valuable addition to the working library of the psychologist.

The two sections have been written independently: that on Nervous Diseases (pp. 17-652) by Dr. Church, and that on Mental Diseases (pp. 653-916) by Dr. Peterson. "Each author has contributed to a single volume what might have been made a separate monograph." While this arrangement has its conveniences, the resulting volume is so heavy and unwieldy that it might, perhaps, be well to consider the publication of the seventh edition in two parts.

Mind and its Disorders, by W. H. B. STODDART. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, 1909. 488 p.

This work seeks to give both student and practitioner a succinct account of our existing knowledge of mental diseases. The author would induce the reader to think untheoretically of mental processes, normal and morbid, his own work for twelve years being chiefly clinical research into the nature of nervous phenomena associated with mental disorders. In its first section, which deals with normal psychology, he seeks to correlate mental processes with their physical substrate in the nervous system, "the transcendental psychology of the modern school men being ignored as useless to the practical physician of to-day." In the second section, the psychology of the insane is treated in a similar manner. The classifications largely coincide with those of Kraepelin, although some of his nomenclature has been changed. The author has made free use of standard psychologies, and perhaps the chief feature of the book is precisely that of which the author himself evidently is most conscious, namely, the account of normal processes of sensations, perception, ideation, sleep, fatigue, sentiments, language, the ego, etc. In treating the psychology of the insane, he also follows a similar order, treating in sequence disturbances of sensation, perception, association, emotion, abnormalities of action and of judgment, or delusions. In the third part, on mental diseases, the chapters treat causation, physical stigmata, degeneration, intermittent and periodic insanities, the insistent psychoses, alcoholism, paranoia, psychæsthenia, neurasthenia, hysteria, troubles due to organic diseases, idiocy, visceral disease, combined psychosis, diseases to which the insane are peculiarly liable, case taking, feigned insanity, the relations of the insane to law, methods of studying the nervous system and cytological examinations of the cerebro-spinal fluid, etc. The author has nearly one hundred cuts, and perhaps this book might be called the most compendious and concentrated textbook now available. Personally we regret that the author does not deal more fully with the newer methods represented by Janet and Freud, Kraepelin from our point of view being intermediate between the old views and these, which seem to be the psychiatry of the future.

Les Névroses, by PIERRE JANET. Ernest Flammarion, Paris, 1909. 394 p. (Bibliothèque de Philosophie scientifique.)

This work gives us a rapid *résumé* of the author's many studies during the last twenty years. As to each function, he describes and compares two groups of symptoms—hysterical and psychæsthenic. Thus among mental disorders we find fixed ideas of somnambulists